## THE AVENGING PANKHURSTS

MOTHER AND THREE DAUGHTERS HAVE STIRRED ENGLAND.

The Suffragettes Making the Liberal Party Suffer for Its Broken Promises-An Extraordinary Canvass Made for Woman Suffrage-Do Their Tactics Pay?

LONDON, Feb. 28 .- That "hell has no fury like a woman scorned" is being brought home to the Liberal party in England with demoralizing force. When the woman is fighting for the franchise as wild animals fight to guard their young, and added to that, when she is imbued with a stinging sense of the scorn the party in power has heaped upon her, the fury becomes something to reckon with as well as to laugh at.

The women who were first called Suffragettes in satire and are now so called by choice have a Grievance (big "G") against the present Government and are acting upon it in a way unique in English history. Their grievance is this:

For twenty years while the Unionists held sway the Liberals adopted many and various war cries in their succeeding campaigns. Now the Unionists made no pretences about suffrage for women. They would have none of it and laughed it down and ignored it. But the Liberals, who were busily promising almost anything, included the franchise for women in their platform. And the women helped them finally to

It is difficult for Americans to realize

VOTES FOR WOMEN.



Miss CHRISTABEL PANKHURST, LL. Organiser, Women's Social and Political Uni

POSTCARD SENT OUT BY SUFFRAGETTES.

how strong a factor women are in British politics. Women do not hesitate to go among the people in a personal canvass for candidates, using womanly wiles as well as political intelligence to gain votes. Well, for forty years much feminine effort was used to further the Liberal cause and always the enfranchisement of woman was one of the party's professed principles.

The Woman Suffrage Union, the Woman's Liberal Federation and several other societies devoted themselves to the Liberal cause and helped the party to attain office. In 1903 a new organization was formed called the Woman's Social and Political Union-W. S. P. U. for short.

Mrs. Pankhurst, the organizer of this society, is the widow of Dr. Pankhurst, with whom for thirty years she worked for the emancipation of woman. It was this Dr. Pankhurst who drafted and carried through the married woman's property act by which a married woman's property remains her own instead of belonging to her husband.

With her daughter Christabel Mrs. Pankurst founded the W. S. P. U. because more militant methods.

At first this new union supported its allies, the Liberals, at every bye-election and finally at the general election in 1908. Two years ago in came the Liberal party with a tremendous majority and an even | Liberals were defeated overwhelmingly. more tremendous burden of pledges to live up to. As soon as the Liberals reached the zenith

of their hopes and England was under a Liberal Government along came all the various woman suffrage unions with polite requests to Cabinet Ministers and leading statesmen that a woman's suffrage bill might be talked over, drawn up and carried through at once. Then did all the Cabinet Ministers and members of Parliament appear to disregard or quite to forget their preelection professions. Peputations of women from various unions sought interviews with their one time allies, but interviews were avoided and every member of the Government had such a burden of business of state on his shoulders that he had no time for deputations.

The Woman's Liberal Federation and the Woman Suffrage Union were crushed by this treatment, and though they held agitated meetings and wrote agitated articles, they were beginning to sink back into that ladylike acquiescence and gentle patience which had marked their campaign for years. Then stepped forward the Gracchi, as they are called, the three offpring of that militant Roman matron Mrs. Pankhurst.

They were young, nourished on the emanthe twentieth century college bred athetic girl flowing in their veins. They refused in downright terms to submit to such treatment and proceeded to give the Liberals a taste of new tactics.

At a great meeting in Albert Hall in 1906, when many leading Liberals spoke, Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Miss Annie Kenney, a North of England factory worker, rose and waving large flags with "Votes for Women" inscribed thereon demanded of the astonished speakers: "Are you going to keep your promises to the women of England? What about votes for women?" Instant confusion and hubbub followed, which ended in the two women being car-

ried off to jail for disorderly conduct. The next day every newspaper devoted a column of wit to these offenders, and as they were not worthy of being suffragists they became Suffragettes. That was the first taste of the "fury," but others followed. Every Liberal meeting had in the audience Suffragettes who interrupted impormost inconvenient question, "What about votes for women?" Of course jeers and ridirule were showered upon them, yet their numbers increased and their campaign

funds swelled. The other women's societies stood a little aghast at these tactics and dissociated daughters, Christabel, Adela and Sylvia. themselves from their sister union whose members allowed themselves such abandon of conduct and such disregard of conventionalities. Finally one sympathizer with the movement attempted to put a bill through Parliament.

It was to be talked out, so its friends believed, and the women hearing this the

contingent in the ladies' gallery defeated their own cause by calling out and generally upsetting things during the debate. Just why this tactical error was made is difficult to discover, for it really defeated the bill.

The Suffragettes themselves are reticent on the subject but will not admit any bad mistake. Many think that a misunderstanding arose. Seeing and hearing are difficult behind the grill of the ladies' gallery of the House of Commons, and perhaps the Suffragettes misinterpreted the pro-

oeedings below. After that flasgo more interrupted speeches, more imprisonments, more ridioule, yet always more and more women joining the union and ready to do all manner of disagreeable work for the cause, and always more money pouring in from those ready to help with funds if they were too timid to contribute personal martyrdom. It should be explained that the "martyrdom" of the Suffragettes is all purely voluntary. Not one of them has ever received a sentence of imprisonment.

First offenders are ordered to furnish bonds to keep the peace or in default to go to jail for three or six weeks. Second and third offenders are fined from ten to twenty-five dollars or sentenced to a month imprisonment in case of non-payment. In almost all cases the offenders have preferred to go to prison. It will be observed that the curious anomaly has arisen that second and third offenders get a shorter term of imprisonment than those who are merely required to furnish recognizances for their good behavior.

With the closing of Parliament last summer came a temporary iull in Suffragette warfare in London, but Mrs. Pankhurst and her three daughters organized bands of women who travelled all over England and talked woman suffrage and the treachery of the Liberal party everywhere. And it was easy to find women who were willing to go into factories and schools and churches to talk to their sisters on the rights of women to citizenship, on the injustice of taxation without representation, &c., with always a denunciation of the Liberal party. which had betrayed womanhood and broken premises.

Many of the women agitators paid their own expenses during this country campaigning and the others were provided for by the society. Everywhere enthusiasts joined the suffragist ranks; from North of England homes, from factories, from all sorts of callings and places came women to enroll themselves with the Suffragettes.

In London a league of men was formed. Among the members are Lord Russell. Israel Zangwill, the Rev. R. J. Campbell,



MRS. PANKHURST, FOUNDER OF THE WOMEN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNION.

was weary of the quiet efforts of the other | Alderman Sanderson and many other men woman suffrage societies and longed for prominent in various walks of life. Some of these supporters of the movement are not altogether in sympathy with the methods of Mrs. Pankhurst and her followers.

In every bye-election before the opening of the present session of Parliament the "A desire for tariff reform," say the politicians. "Our agitation for the enfranchisement of woman," say the Suffragettes. Whatever the cause, undoubtedly the never ceasing campaigning of the leaders of the W. S. P. U. has had its effect.

With the opening of Parliament came more demonstrations, more agitations. Two women tried to present a petition to the King as the royal procession was on its way to the House of Lords. Then came appeals to Asquith, Haldane, Birrell, Gladstone, anybody, to receive deputations of women. All refused.

Finally Mr. Asquith consented to see a committee of women from the various unions working for woman suffrage. He flatly refused his help, saying, "During this Parliament hope nothing from us."

When this decision was published frantic agitation followed from the Suffragettes. They rang Cabinet Ministers' doorbells at 9 in the morning demanding interviews. and then chained themselves to the railings so that the police could not arrest them without great difficulty.

They attempted to enter the Prime Minister's house, and every day arrests have been made, and women of gentle birth and gently nurtured have gone off to Holloway jail to serve three weeks sentences in cipation of woman, and with the blood of the second division with prison clothes, prison fare, no books, no papers, nothing to do but sew on the King's mail bags in the semi-obscurity of a prison cell.

The great hope now is to get another bill through Parliament before this Government goes out. With this in view the workers at the W. S. P. U. and indeed all the other unions never relax one moment.

They keep their case before the public night and day. Ridicule, scorn, mockerythey invite all that, if only the people will think of them, talk of them, write of them, so that whether women may have the suffrage shall become a burning national question which cannot be ignored.

The Suffragettes justify their acts of absurdity by the argument. "All you say about ridicule is true, but is not our cause more talked of and written of than ever before?" And of course it is.

In regard to the women who are carrying on all this semi-humorous, deeply serious campaign against this Government and all other Governments that will not give tant speeches with the reiterated and them what they demand there is a tremendous difference in personalty, position in life, temperament.

First there is Mrs. Pankhurst, whose general character has been sketched. She as now gone to prison with about sixty of her followers. Then there are her three Christabel has been the moving factor

in all this women's campaign. Young. pretty, clever, with a keen sense of humor and a mind undaunted by any amount of discouragement, she is the bulwark of her

sister workers. A qualified lawyer, an able speaker and writer, she never fails to interest an audi-

snoe by partly amusing them. Many of her speeches have been made under trying froumstances, as have those of all the other Suffragottes. Students have thrown aggs and chemicals, let loose rate and mice, and used any means they could to annoy and injure these women speakers

well known in London. They are chiefly working in provincial towns Then there is Mrs. Pethwick Lawrence the treasurer of the society. She is a quiet,

The two other Pankhurst sisters are less

thoughtful woman, who speaks well and edits the paper I ofes for Women. Annie Kenney, a n.illhand, and Olive Smith, a trained nurse, are prominent among the agitators, speak constantly and have served several terms of imprisonment for the cause There are artists.

actresses, women journalists and author-

esses also in the ranks. Elizabeth Robbins, the well known writer. is secretary of the society Beatrice Harraden, whose "Ships That Pass in the Night" made her as famous in America as here, is an earnest worker and speaker May Sinclair Clemence Housman, Evelyn Sharp and Violet Hunt are now in the streets with collecting boxes asking money from passeraby, who sometimes recognize them

often laugh at them as Suffragettes. A niece of Josehim went to prison last week and her maid went also. Two daughters of Gen. Brackenbury were obliged to send a wire to George Meredith and say they could not be at his birthday celebration, as they had been taken to Holloway jail for trying to get into the House of Commons with their sister Suffragettes.

as the popular neveilsts they are but more

It was Christabel Pankhurst's idea that whole week should be given over to collecting funds. So every woman interested in the question of woman's suffrage was asked to give money or her services to get money, so that the campaign will not be hampered by lack of funds. And it will Money has poured in from every quarter and there is no busier place in ondon to-day than the rooms of the W. S. P. U., where workers, contribuors, friends, &c., are continually coming in and out and where method, system and order reign in the midst of constant work.

The agitation will undoubtedly continue to grow. It will become still noisier, still more insistent. But if one examines it from the point of view of cold, practical politics he is forced to the conclusion that it is only a surface eruption.

It has not begun to stir the body politic as have the fallacies of socialism. The men of this country once forced an unwilling Government to grant them the franchise. They were ready to fight for what they believed to be a boon that would bring in its train the reform of all social and political evils. They got it-and were wofully disappointed. They found that the right to vote didn't

increase any man's wages by a penny no matter which party was put in power. It mitigated none of their everyday grievances, it added nothing to their happiness. So the average Englishman to-day refuses to be stirred to active sympathy with his women folk in an agitation for what he regards as an empty privilege. It is an open question also how extensively

the demand for the suffrage really prevails among the women of ringland. Ten per ent, of the female population are quite capable of making noise enough to deceive the country, themselves included, into believing that they represent the majority of their sex. It should not be inferred that the present

movement includes so small a proportion of the women of England The suffragist



MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE

campaign is stronger than that, but it is by no means proved that a plebiscite of adult women, if it could be taken, would ask for or exercise the franchise.

There arises therefore the very serious objection that the granting of the demand for votes for women would have a distinctly undemocratic effect. The results of elections would be unrepresentative and be virtually a government of the minority, unless indeed the exercise of the franchise should be made compulsory, a provision which is not included in any of the measures that are put forward by the Suffragettes.

Most practical politicians in the country regard the present agitation as a tactical mistake. They believe that it has seriously postponed instead of hastening the passage of a woman suffrage measure.

It is said that two or three of the leaders of the suffragist movement when they realized two years ago that the Liberal Government had no intention to fulfil its promises went in despair to Arthur Balfour and asked his advice. He replied in effect: "Agitate, agitate, agitate-you can get anything you want in this country by agitation." They have acted up to this precept-too literally perhaps.

The more militant ones say: "Conventional argument, mere decorous talk would never arouse the country. We were compelled to be either criminal or silly. Men would have been criminal. We prefer to be silly. The silliness has been carried too far on more than one occasion, notably when it destroyed the chance mentioned above of their bill passing the Commons.

They have antagonized all the leaders of the Liberal party. Members of the Cabbat. who go about guarded by detectives loathe and abhor the very name of Suffragette. They declare in almost so many words that what they were prepared to grant in due time as a matter of equity they will never give under the pressure of threats and intimidation, not even petticoat intimidation. which they ruefully admit is the most galling kind of all.

But whatever may be said of bad tactics, silly Suffragette antics and Mrs. Pankhurst's attempts to coerce the British Government it may be predicted with some confidence that the next great political development in this country will be the granting of universal adult suffrage.

AQUARIUMS MORE POPULAR

FISH FROM JAPAN AND FISH FROM NEAR HOME USED.

An Expert Tells Something of the Fashion in Fish Culture at Home-Submerged Castles Out of Date-Change of Colors Often Puzzles Buyers-Gen. Grant's Fish

Remote from the gold fish net which lies somewhere south of Fourteenth street and toward the eastern shore of Manhattan is an apartment house in the first floor windows of which hang fish globes. Behind them stand aquariums of various sizes and forms Passers who peer through the windows can see more aquariums standing against the wall of the two front rooms.

This is the studio of the man who makes the finest aquariums that are to be bought in New York. Just now the glass bowl and its living contents are an ornament to the drawing rooms of many of the handsomest houses in the city.

The popularity of these aquariums is in a measure a survival of the influence of the late Stanford White. He had great confidence in their beauty as applied to the decorations of interiors. One form of aquarium which originated with this maker was suggested by Mr. White. This is the round bowl surrounded by a large globe which is also filled with water. The aquatio plants grow beautifully into this super imposed glass ball. The effect of these aquariums is striking in its unusual beauty. The fish cannot be persuaded to enter the watery circle, but the green plants attain great luxuriance.

"The fishes now used for the house aquariums." Mr. Donker told THE SON reporter, "are the comet, telescope, fantail and the pearl, which come from Japan, as well as several local fishes. Of these latter the most interesting is the nest building stickleback. I have been able to get only three pair this spring and had even to sell the two I wanted to keep for myself. I have only a male, and don't know that I shall succeed in getting a female this year.

"There was a time it needed only a little ourney into Westchester to bring back all needed. The stickleback, like the shad, usually lives in salt water, but goes into fresh water to build his nest. Unluckily the waters about New York have become so polluted recently that one must travel much further away. Just now the chaps are building their nests, and mighty interesting they are to observe.

"Like the male bird, the male fish is the more beautiful of the two. At the time of courtship and breeding he takes on more than usually brilliant coloring, and that is especially true of the sticklebacks. And what a game little fish he is. If any other in the aquarium dares to go near his nest the male will chase him away immediately. If the other fish shows fight it will con tinue until the death of one or the other. The male builds the nest with the greatest rouble and sits all day over his mate until the eggs are hatched. Another beautiful local fish is the striped dace. They are somewhat smaller than the stickleback and neither ever grows to a greater length

than two or three inches.
"Among the Japanese fish there is none more heautiful than the telescope so far as his color goes. When he first gets here as his color goes. When he first g from Japan he looks like black veryes, but after a short while that look begins to disappear. He grows slivery and then to disappear. He grows silvery and then lighter and lighter until he gets nearly as white as a pearl fish. Then he begins to turn rei, and by the end of three years he is as red as any fantail. In the same way the fantails and the comets change color. They turn from white to red and

back again.
"I had a customer from out of town who wrote me an especially nice letter asking me to arrange an aquarium for her. Some-thing about the letter inspired me to take particular care and I selected for her a doze fish. She vas delighted when it arrived, but before the end of a year I got a written letter more in sorrow than anger. The equarium was very nice,' it read, 'but the fishes all turned white and none of

them has any color left."
"Of course I had painted them before sent the aquarium implication. If it had been anybody else-and I get many such letters—I should not have taken the trouble to answer it. But I thought anybody so naive needed an answer. Think of painting fish!

"I never advise confining an aquarium to one kind of fish, as that is likely to make its owner lose interest very soon. I put all kinds in together. That is all right in a fresh water aquarium, but it will not always do when salt water is used. That of course allows a much greater range of inmates, but there are also disadvantages connected with it when the fish are not carefully fed. I arranged a beautiful salt water aquarium for a young girls' school. I put in it some anemones, which are the main supply always for a sait water tank; a crab, shrimp, several small fish and clams and ovsters for the sake of their shells in the decorative effect. Then I filled the aquarium with the right kind of aquatic plants.

"I carefully cautioned the owners to feed the fish every day. They never thought of that and the crab began to get hungry. He first ate the clam and the oyster; then he went after the fish. It was then the turn for the shrimps. The last thing he gobbled was the beautiful anemones. Of course that could have been prevented to a certain extent. If the fish had been fed there would have been more time to enjoy the aquarium before it disappeared. They would not have been so voracious and eaten

would not have been so voracious and eaten up what they could so promptly."

Mr. Donker is strongly opposed to the Victorian school of aquarium decoration, which consists of submerged castles, coral arches and in some cases knights and

children in china.

"The beauty of an aquarium, according o my ideas," he said, "lies in its reproduction of nature as exactly as possible. It should be a living picture of what is hidden from the world usually. It is only useful to instruct when it does show the other world. Yet that is not the view taken by everybody. I had an order last winter to build a large aquarium which was to be very expensive. This gentleman wanted it for a present to the school which his children attended. I made the inmates as varied and attractive as I could, because it was to have a very distinct adventional purpose. o have a very distinct educational purpose. The day I delivered it the principal seemed

very delighted "But won't you put in this castle,' she said, bringing out one of the dark brown ruins that have figured so long in aqua-"I protested that such a thing was wholly

innatural and in bad taste and finally re used to do anything of the kind.
"'But the children love it so,' she added as a last effort.
"I was still firm. I told her, however, that I would come back to see how the aquarium was doing and that she should be

et me know a time at which it would be convenient for her to receive me. To this day I have never heard a word. I am certain that the minute my back was turned she put in that left over castle and as many other things of the same kind as she could details of the company's work. find. Naturally she does not want me to come back and see them." Permanence is necessary to the success

an equarium, and often I have just one into beautiful condition when the owner decides that he is going away for the summer or to another house of his. Then the aquarium is sent to me for keeping or carried along. The interest in fishes is much greater in England than here. At this time of the year or perhaps a little later there are in every English village groups of children to be seen going out with nets. of children to be seen going out with nets, pitchers and pans. If you ask them what they are after every one will answer that they are going out to catch the stickle-backs to have them build their res's i. an aquariam at home.

aquariam at nome.

The balanced aquarium in which it is not necessary to change the water in a month is a much earlier invention than most persons suppose.

"When I was a boy," Mr. Donker told
The Sun reporter, "I came down to New

street law in a shop kept by a man named Collier what seemed to me the most wonderful thing in the world. That was an aquarium in which it was not necessary to change the water. Now that was at least fifty years ago. Of course those aquariums were not so scientifically balanced as ours are to-day, but they were operated on the same principle. Now that I have studied the subject I know that at least a century ago men had the same idea and by putting plants in the that at least a century ago men had the same idea and by putting plants in the water were enabled to use the same water for a very long time. Nowadays a balanced aquairum is a very complicated matter. There are certain elements that are indispensable. The plants must be growing or there can be no effect from them. Then there must be such good soavengers as tadpoles and snails in the water. They not only keep the water clean but the plants as well and they keep the glass sides free from growths. It is surprising to see two aquariums after twenty-four hours, one supplied with snails and one without them. Nobody would believe that such a little creature could do so much in the way of

creature could do so much in the way of housecleaning.

"Fishes may be propagated for years. The finest of the Japanese fish are not brought here. The fantails, comets and telescopes have a hard enough time to survive the trip. They are doused with water of all temperatures before they get here, and it is a wonder that any of them survive. The finest of the Japanese fish ever brought here were given by the Mikado to Gen. Grant on his famous trip around the world. He had four of them and they were brought to this country by an attendant who looked especially after them. When Gen. Grant got home he had nobody to look after them and gave them to an Admiral who lived at Anna olis. Admiral who lived at Annarolia.

"P. T. Barnum, who was then alive, hired the fish for his circus one year. He put up a bond of \$20,000 for their safe return and for a year they were exhibited in public. Then they were returned to the Admiral A drunken sailor got into his grounds one day and tried to steal the fish. In the meantime they had bred until they were more numerous. It was then decided to Some of the fish fell into the hands of

Mrs. Anderson of Fort Sumter fame, who was then living in St. Louis. Last week three of the fish descended from that origina quartet were offered for sale in NewYork. I recognized them by the peculiar formation of the tail. Who would have thought that these fish would have survived here

HE DIDN'T GO HUNGRY. Neither Did His Partner After Their Scheme

Worked Out All Right. The man who once was down and out but is so no longer was telling the other day of

one of his poverty time devices. He was travelling with another just as much down and out as he, and both were hungry. Their capital was insignificant and they didn't intend to spend any of it. But they had a revolver which suggested to the first man a scheme.

worked out something like this: "I went into a pretty good looking res taurant," said the prosperous one, taking a long draw at his cigar, "and as my clothes looked pretty good I wasn't an object of suspicion. I had an overcoat which besuspicion. I had an overcoat which be-longed to my partner.

"As the overcoat and the revolver were

chief characters in the ensuing drama, they have to be mentioned prominently. I got a seat right near the door and hung up my coat so that it was only a step away from

"Then I sat down and ordered a square one, a meal that it would be impossible to describe, it was so good. It was flavored with the sauce of abstinence—from food. "I ate and ate and ate, and by and by my rtner came along. Without his overcoat partner came along. Without his overcoat—and it was a cold day—he didn't look good. He hung around the door for a long while, looking like a hobo getting up his nerve to come in and beg.

"Just about the time he made a signal to the shorted he was about to enter

me that showed he was about to enter I got up to go to the cigar counter to pick out a nice after dinner smoke. In came my partner and slunk up to the desk to ask for a bit of food. Nothing doing. He was turned down

"Nothing doing. He was turned down cold. Then to make the thing work better, he came up to me and asked, 'Say. boss won't you give me a lift? I'm down and out.' I repulsed him sternly, and after looking around he started out.

"I said to the proprietor in a virtuous way. I don't believe in helping those bums,' to which he answered with a smug shake of the head, when my partner grabbed the overroat. I knew what he was doing, but I knew what he was doing, but I pretended to be very much interested in the cigar until the proprietor yelled out:

Hey, he's stealing your coat!"

"I held on to the cigar, wheeled around and started for my partner. He was half out of the door. I yelled, 'Drop that!"
and for answer he drew the revolver and

"The proprietor dropped behind the counter and the waiters fled to the kitchen. From his place the proprietor called out: Look out." He'll shoot you." and taking flourished it. "Then when the excitement cleared off

I raised an awful row about losing the coat, and the proprietor finally came up with the money for a new one, say about \$30. Well, did that meal pay me? What?"

BAN ON RICE AND OLD SHOES. Western Railway Says They Must Not Be

Thrown in Its Stations. Young folks living along the line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway are convinced that it is a mistake to accuse a corporation of having no soul. At any rate that is the opinion of the tender beings

In the first place the railroad inaugurated a honeymoon special to California some time ago. That in itself was a great bid for popularity with the brides and bridegrooms to be. But it was nothing in general application to the latest move on the part of the road.

This is nothing more nor less than an

who are contemplating matrimony.

order forbidding the throwing of rice, old shoes and other wedding accessories in or about Chicago and Northwestern trains. "Something simply had to be done." said an official of the road. "Enthusiastic friends of the bridal couples were carrying things to an extreme and a check was neces

"Young couples would come down to the train with large satin bows tied on the rear of their carriages, and as they started for the train a terrific storm of rice and old shoes would break loose. Innocent and inofiensive people who were boarding the same train, but had not been guilty of anything, not even marriage, would get most of the missiles. Hence the new order, which will be enforced in the strictest feathion."

BREAKING IN NEW MEN One Corporation Publishes a Text Book for New Employees.

From System. , A large corporation has lately shown its appreciation of the value of giving new employees a thorough general knowledge of the business by publishing a book describing in an interesting fashion all the

It is a volume of over 200 pages, illustrated with facsimile cuts of various reports and other forms used. A copy is furnished every employee and he is evpected to master not merely the portions pertaining to his own work but the entire Quizzes are held at frequent intervals

is the penalty for ignorance of any subject treated in the volume. "It costs us about \$2,000 to publish this book," says the president of the company, "but we consider it money well invested

throughout the organization and dismissal

"but we consider it money well invested and we are planning to issue a new and up to date edition every year.

"When a man enters our employ he is told to read this manual and do nothing else until he has thoroughly mastered it. This gives him a general knowledge of the business, and if there are any points he does not understand they are cleared up before he begins work."

York from my up-State home. On Fulton A WOMAN'S FARM THAT PAYS

RAMP'S EXPERIMENT IN CATTLE RAISING.

ssful on a West Virginia Farm Though Not Generally Considered Profitable in the East—Her Secret of Success—She Is a Dairy Farmer Also.

Raising cattle for the market in the East is not generally considered a profitable venture, but Mrs. Kate F. Ramp declares that she has made a good living by it not only for herself and her three children but also for her invalid mother and her grandmother. Mrs. Ramplives in West Virginia, and the farm on which she raises the cattle is an inheritance, or rather it will be should she outlive the two older women whom she

now supports. "The secret of my success is selling my cattle young. I never keep a cow intended for market after it is eighteen months old," Mrs. Ramp declared in telling her experience. "I couldn't afford it; my capital is se small that I must have quick returns.

"Do I mean veal when I speak of selling eattle at eighteen months? Oh, my, no. I never sold a calf for veal in my life. would be rank extravagance from my point of view. The cattle I ship to market at from fourteen to eighteen months old are both matured and well fattened beef.

"My land is productive enough, but as I haven't very much the expense of shipping. if I depended on the usual farm products. would eat up all my profits. After my husband's death, which left us all dependent on what could be made on this farm. worked over the problem for some three nonths.

"One thing for which there is always a demand and which I knew could be easily shipped if I could only raise it was beef cattle. So I decided that the solution of the problem lay in getting cows that could be forced to early maturity as beef and at the same time give a reasonable quantity of milk and butter.

the scrub cow of Virginia and the Jersey. One was all horns and the other all milk After looking the different breeds over I decided to try the Hereford, and fortunately I hit the nail on the head. "I invested in five young cows, registered

"It didn't take me long to decide against

stock, as a beginner. My success was sufficient with those five cows to warrant my increasing my herd to the limit of my acreage. By the sale of the cream and butter in the small town near which I live each cow more than pays its own expenses, so my beeves are clear profit.

"My methods are very simple and founded on the laws of nature. My cows are allowed to suckle their calves for the first four days. After the fourth day the calves are fed on fresh whole milk for from ten lays to two weeks.

"At the end of two weeks warm skimmed

milk should be substituted for whole milk. Care should be taken to have the milk always sweet and warm, at a temperature of from 95 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit, or digestive troubles will be the result. If the calf is large and healthy after it is a month old I increase its allowance often to as much as twelve quarts a day.

"To get the best results calves should have milk until they are six months old, but from the time the calf is two weeks old small quantities of grain should be added to its rations to take the place of the fat taken from the milk by the parator and to get the calf into the habit of eating other foods. For this purpose I prefer to other foods. For this purpose I prefer to use corn meal or Kaffir meal, because of its cheapness and because for my use it has proved in every way satisfactory. Other cattle raisers tell me that oatmeal and linseed meal are equally good. As they are more expensive and not among the products of my farm I have never tried

ther of them.
"As I now manage all my calves come in October. This is because it has proved the best both for the cattle and for my farming. When a calf is born in October farming. the five or six months during which it must

of the year when there is no pasturage. At the end of that time the grass is beginning to show itself and the calf can be turned out

with a slight addition to its grain ration.

"During the second five months its food can be picked up in the pasture with the addition of an increasing quantity of grain. At the end of this time, the beginning of the third five months, the forcing period begins

During this fattening period it is necessary to force the cattle to eat to the limit of their capacity, as the older they grow the more expensive the process of putting on flesh becomes. When my calves reach this age in perfect health I feed them dry fodder or ensilage and grain without stint, and the day they attain the prime market condition they are shipped.

"This is wise not only because it saves the expense of more feeding but also because

the expense of more feeding but also because there is a limit even to a calf's powers of digestion. I put eighteen months as the age limit of my beeves, but few, very few have ever passed sixteen months.

"I have had other cattle raisers argue that calves did better when allowed to run with their mother. My experience teaches me that only such calves as will bring fancy prices for breeding purposes can be allowed to run with the cow with profit. While a calf that is allowed to run with its mother may be larger than one fed on skimmed milk when the weaning time comes, the fretting that is occasioned by weaning leaves the milk fed calf in by weaning leaves the milk fed calf in better condition and often several pounds heavier than the other.

"My head at present consists of graded Herefords and Durhams, with a registered Durham bull. Both these breeds produce large quantity of milk and a fine quality The cream taken from the cows fully pays the keep of the herd, and the calves are a clear gain after only twelve to fifteen

months care. "As a farm work forcing beef and dairying is a combination that is of the greatest economic value to the farmer who has only a few acres of ground and must turn over his money as often as possible. I now market butter and beef, with side lines of pork, eggs and poultry. As my cattle are always young and in prime market condition they are always in demand and I always get the highest market prices

MAKING MONEY IN FIJI. Capital of \$1,000 and Three Years Work

Bronght an Income of \$22,500. A certain enterprising Englishman and his wife, who were getting rich very slowly indeed keeping a country store in Fiji, resolved to try whether the magic bean might not do for them what it had done for others

in South America and the West Indies. To, in the face of some actual opposition and continual ridicule, says the 'alianal and continual ridicule, says the 'alional 'eog-aphic Magazine, they expended their little capital of £250 on the leasing of eight acres of warm, sheltered valley land and the planting of 9,000 cuttings of good Mexican vanila.

oan vanilla.

For three years, with the assistance of one Fijian and occasionally a couple of Indians, the industrious couple kept their plants weeded and tended, and latterly looked to the fertilizing of the flowers—a rather tedious business, done every day by hand, in the earnest hours of the more At the end of the three years the reward

At the end of the three years the came, for the plants were yielding splendidly and were expected to give about 9,000 pounds of dried beans, bringing an average price of 10 shillings a pound. As this would amount to \$22,500, it would appear that they were quite justified in pear that they were quite justified in staking their initial \$1,000 on the magic

CORNELL'S YELLOW SLICKERS. Odd Impression of a Seaport in the Midst of Mountainous Country.

The distinctive wet weather dress at Cornell is a yellow oiler, and practically every student sports one when it looks rainy The effect is bound to be a little odd, and gives the person who sees it for the first ime the idea that he is in a fishing town, or

at least in a seacoast place.

To be sure there's water aplenty all around Ithaoa, but the slickers and the mountains make a contrast. Then, again, the men who have shopwork that keeps them from their luncheons downtown carry dinner pails like the regular mechanic. one political campaign the dinner pail bri-gade of the students made an effective showing when a Republican orator came





M ORE than a million stout women know that the Nemo Self-Reducing is the only corset that will reduce the abdomen with perfect comfort and hygienic safety.

E VERY woman who has worn it knows that the Nemo Self-Reducing Corset is superior to all others in comfort, style and durability-that it is an extraordinary value simply as a corset, saying nothing about its invaluable and exclusive special features.

COR 1908 we have nine handsome models (three pictured above): a model for every stout woman-tall and stout, short and stout, or just "fat." And there's a price to suit

At \$3.00 The old favorites, Nos. 312 and 314, of which nearly a million pairs were sold in 1907; and for women who want the new "slender-hip" effect are the two new "Flatning-Back" models, Nos. 318 and 320, at the same price-\$3.00.

At \$5.00 Somewhat finer are the Mercerized Brocaded Corsets, Nos. 516 and 518, the French Coutil Corsets with bust supporters, No. 515; and the beautiful new "Flatning-Back" model, No. 517.

At \$10 For women of luxurious tastes, who have paid \$15 to \$25 for imported corsets, is the superb No. 1000, with "Flatning-Back" and the new "Duplex Straps," at \$10. This is the finest corset that can be made-superior in every respect to the best that come from France. It will do wonders for any stout figure, giving it the graceful lines of youth.

Sold in all Good Stores Throughout the World

Kops Bros., Mírs., Cor. 4th Ave. & 12th St., New York